

AMERICA and Its Institutions



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HEADQUARTERS:

LITTLE ROCK

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THE AMERICAN CREED

I believe in the United States of America as a government of the people, for the people and by the people, whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic, a sovereign nation of sovereign states; a perfect Union, one and inseparable, established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice and humanity, for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes. I, therefore, believe it is my duty to my country to love it, to respect its Constitution, to obey its laws and defend its flag against all enemies.

INTRODUCTION

Americanism is the pure gold of Governmental idealism and practice that has come from the crucible of Time. It should be and is the duty as well as the privilege of all loyal citizens to maintain its purity and prevent the introduction of harmful alien alloys. To accomplish this end and to keep our government free from the cross of selfishness and greed should be the purpose of every citizen and all who come under the protection of its flag.

The opportunities we enjoy and the benefits guaranteed by our traditions as exemplified in the Constitution are dividends paid upon the investment of blood and treasure made by the founders of the Republic. They will continue so long as the ideals of our government can be maintained against foreign aggression and entanglements and domestic treachery.

It is, therefore, incumbent upon every citizen to possess an intelligent understanding of the origin, organization, purposes and methods of the Government of the United States and the several States, so that he may explain them to others.

"America and Its Institutions" seeks to present the essential facts in a clear, practicable manner, without which the very foundations of Government are endangered by foes from without and traitors from within. It proves that Americanism is practical, necessary and beneficial, and submits facts and arguments that may be readily understood by all.

THE AUTHOR.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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Declaration of Independence:

The United States of America traces its origin to the inherent desire of the original Colonies for freedom of government and from the "unwarrantable jurisdiction" of a foreign power in the control of their affairs. This was set forth in the Declaration of Independence adopted July 4, 1776, and signed by representatives of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Maryland, Delaware, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. This Declaration sets forth truths held to be self-evident, "that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Having enumerated the indignities heaped upon the Colonies by the mother country, these delegates elected by the people declared that the "united Colonies are, and of right, ought to be free and independent States." The Declaration was enforced and established by a long and bloody war, concluding with the Peace of Paris, September 3, 1783.

The Constitution:

The basic law of the United States is the Constitution ordained and established September 17, 1787. The preamble sets forth its purpose in the following words:

"We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution of the United States of America."

The fundamental principles of the Constitution are:

1. A representative government.
2. A dual form of government.
3. Guarantee of individual liberty through Constitutional limitations.
4. Independent judiciary.
5. Government checks and balances to avoid concentration of power in one man or in one branch of the government.
6. The power of the Senate and the Executive over foreign relations of the government.
7. Amendability of the Constitution.
8. The recognition and the protection of certain individual rights.
9. No favoritism to any class of people.
10. Rule of majority.
11. The law over the majority.

One of the basic principles actuating the Colonists was the declaration that "taxation without representation is tyranny." Having no representation in the Parliament, the Colonists withdrew and set up a Government of their own, which has since persisted and has become one of the great powers of the world. This was made possible through the adoption of the Federal system, granting to the central government authority over things of general nature and leaving to the several states matters of local interest.

The Constitution became effective upon its ratification by nine States.

The Constitution has been declared the most perfect Charter of Human Rights ever penned by the hand of man. While written nearly 150 years ago, its provisions are still as applicable to the affairs of government as they were then.

Amendments to the Constitution:

Nevertheless, the document is flexible and subject to revision when necessity arises. It is provided that whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary they may propose amendments, or two-thirds of the several States, through their Legislatures may call a convention for the proposing of amendments, which shall become a part of the Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States.

There have been 19 amendments adopted, as follows:

1. That Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.
2. That the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed, a well regulated Militia being necessary to the security of a free State.
3. That no soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.
4. That the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly prescribing the place to be search and the persons intended to be seized.
5. That no person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of

War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall he be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

6. That in all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

7. That in suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

8. That excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

9. That the enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

10. That the powers not delegated to the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or subjects of any Foreign State.

12. Prescribing the method of election of President and Vice-President.

13. That neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

14. That all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are to be considered citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside; no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

15. That the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

16. That the Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

17. Providing for the popular election of United States Senators.

18. That the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes shall be prohibited by the Congress and the several States.

19. That the right of franchise shall not be restricted on account of sex, thereby granting to women the rights of equal suffrage.

Organization:

The United States of America consists of 48 States, the District of Columbia, the territories of Hawaii, Alaska, and Porto Rico, the Virgin Islands and Guam, a protectorate being exercised over the Philippine Islands, and treaty ports here and there throughout the world. A census or enumeration of people is taken every ten years. It is estimated that there are at this time 125,000,000 people under the protection of the flag of the United States. The greater number of these are native born, while the others come from all nations of the earth. America has been called the Melting Pot of the world, as it has been from the earliest times an asylum and refuge for the oppressed of other lands. All people in America are subject to laws of the same civil government and enjoy the same rights, although citizens possess certain political rights that aliens do not have.

America a Democracy:

The United States of America differs from all other Nations in being a combination of forms partaking of the principles of a Democracy and a Republic. A true Democracy would be impracticable in a Nation covering so much territory with so large a population. Therefore, the people elect delegates, Representatives, or agents to look after the affairs of government for them. Every citizen is equal before the law, a condition made possible through Constitutional guaranty of fundamental rights:

1. To protect an individual in his fundamental rights.
2. To prevent encroachment upon such rights.
3. To preserve the individuality of the citizen.
4. To maintain the rights, privileges and immunities already achieved.

5. To provide a means for overcoming unjust Governmental obstacles.

The President:

The chief officer of the United States of America is the President, who is chosen by a vote of the people, for a period of four years, and being eligible for re-election. He must be a native-born citizen, not less than 35 years of age and for 14 years a resident within the United States. In case of the death or removal of the President, the Vice-President succeeds to the office, and in case of his death or removal, he shall be succeeded by members of the Cabinet in order prescribed by law. The President is Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy of the United States and the militia of the several States when called into service, and has the power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States except in cases of impeachment.

The Electoral College:

The people in the several States do not vote direct for candidates for the Presidency. They vote instead for electors, nominated by the several political parties participating in the election. Each state has as many electors as it has members of the House and the Senate in the Congress of the United States. These constitute the electoral college and the result of the election is based upon the majority of these electoral votes, instead of a popular vote. There are 531 electors distributed among the States as follows:

Alabama 12, Arizona 3, Arkansas 9, California 10, Colorado 6, Connecticut 7, Delaware 3, Florida 6, Georgia 14, Idaho 4, Illinois 29, Indiana 15, Iowa 13, Kansas 10, Kentucky 13, Louisiana 10, Maine 6, Maryland 8, Massachusetts 18, Michigan 15, Minnesota 12, Mississippi 10, Missouri 18, Montana 4, Nebraska 8, Nevada 3, New Hampshire 4, New Jersey 14, New Mexico 3, New York 45, North Carolina 12, North Dakota 5, Ohio 24, Oklahoma 10, Oregon 5, Pennsylvania 38, Rhode Island 5, South Carolina 9, South Dakota 5, Tennessee 12, Texas 20, Utah 4, Vermont 4, Virginia 12, Washington 7, West Virginia 8, Wisconsin 13, Wyoming 3.

These electors meet at an appointed time and cast their ballots as instructed for President and Vice-President. The candidates receiving a majority of the votes so cast are declared elected.

The Cabinet:

The President is assisted in the administration of the affairs of government by a Cabinet of ten members, appointed by him, by and with the consent of the Senate. Each member of the Cabinet is the head of a department of the government with

bureaus, divisions, and commissions under his jurisdiction. The members are known as secretaries and are an indispensable factor in government machinery.

The Cabinet consists of the Departments of State, Treasury, War, Navy, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor, and the Attorney General and Postmaster General. The creation of the Department of Education is being strongly advocated.

Powers of the President:

By the advice and with the consent of the Senate the President

1. Makes treaties.

2. Nominates Ambassadors, Consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court and Interior Courts, Postmasters, Revenue Officers and certain other officers of the United States.

In addition to these powers he can—

1. Require the opinion of each Cabinet member concerning the duties of his office.

2. Grant reprieves, pardons and postponement of punishment of criminals.

3. Pardon offenses against the United States, except in case of impeachment.

4. Approve or veto all bills passed by Congress.

Duties of the President:

Among the duties of the President are the following:

1. He is commander-in-chief of the Army, the Navy and the Militia of the several states (when in service of the United States).

2. He shall from time to time inform Congress of the status of the Union.

3. He shall recommend for the consideration of Congress such measures as he may deem necessary and expedient.

4. Upon extraordinary occasions he may summon both Houses or either of them.

5. He may adjourn either or both Houses if they disagree upon the time of adjournment.

6. He shall receive Ambassadors and Public Ministers.

7. He shall see that the law is faithfully executed.

8. He shall commission all of the officers of the United States of America.



Legislative Department:

The Legislative Department consists of the Congress, composed of two branches, the Senate and the House of Representatives. Its duty is to make the laws that are to be enforced by the executive department.

The House of Representatives consists of men and women, elected from the several States, in accordance with a fixed apportionment, each state to have at least one Representative. They are elected every two years. A Representative must be

1. At least 25 years old.
2. A citizen for at least seven years.
3. A citizen of the state from which he is elected.
4. He must hold no other governmental office.

The Senate consists of two members elected from each State. A Senator must be

1. At least 30 years old.
2. A citizen at least nine years.
3. A citizen of the State from which he is elected.
4. Shall hold no other governmental position.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be president of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless there should be a tie.

Senate and House—Their Powers:

The Senate and House of Representatives shall have the following powers:

1. Each shall choose its own officers, except the presiding officer of the Senate.
2. It shall be the judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members.
3. It shall compel the attendance of absent members.
4. It shall govern itself and determine the rules of procedure.
5. It may punish its members and others for disorderly behavior and for contempt of its orders.

The exclusive powers of the House are:

1. To originate all revenue bills.
2. To have power of impeachment.
3. To elect a President in case electors fail to do so for any reason.

The exclusive powers of the Senate are:

1. To confirm or reject appointments.
2. To ratify treaties.

4. To try all cases of impeachment.
4. To elect a Vice-President if the electors fail to do so.

In ordinary legislative powers the Senate and the House of Representatives have equal authority.

Representatives and Senators enjoy the following privileges:

1. Exemption from arrest while attending Congress, except in cases of treason, felony or breach of the peace.
2. They shall not be compelled to testify in any court of record as to utterance made in any speech or debate on the floor.

Senators are elected for a term of six years, one third of the entire body being elected every two years. Originally members of the Senate were elected by the several Legislatures. In 1913, an Amendment was adopted to the Constitution providing for the election of Senators by the people. The Senate was agreed upon as a compromise between the factions representing centralized and purely democratic forms of government. The membership of the House is based upon population, regardless of number or area. In the Senate each State, however small, has an equal representation with the larger States, and thereby maintains a balance of power that prevents the larger states from over-riding the rights of the smaller.

Congress—Its Powers:

Congress derives its powers from the Constitution, the same being prescribed as follows:

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imports and excises.
2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States.
3. To regulate commerce with the foreign countries and among the several states.
4. To establish a uniform rule of naturalization.
5. To establish uniform laws of bankruptcy.
6. To coin money and to regulate the money thereof and of foreign coin.
7. To fix the standard of weights and measures.
7. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.
9. To establish post offices and post roads.
10. To promote the progress of science and useful arts.

11. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court.
12. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas and offenses against the United States.
13. To declare war.
14. To grant letters of marque and reprisal.
15. To make rules concerning captures on land and water.
16. To raise and support armies.
17. To provide and maintain a navy.
18. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.
19. To call forth the militia to protect the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions.
20. To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia and governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the Union.
21. To exercise exclusive authority over the District of Columbia.
22. To exercise full authority over forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, etc.
23. To make all laws necessary and proper to carry into execution the foregoing powers vested by the Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or office thereof.
24. To admit new States into the Union.
25. To take care of all lands owned by the United States.
26. To make or alter regulations for the election of Representatives.
27. To determine the time of choosing electors for the election of president.
28. The President of the Senate in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, shall canvass the returns of Presidential electors.
29. The Senate must approve or reject all proposed treaties before their final disposition.
30. To declare the punishment of treason, provided that "no attainer of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted."
31. To prescribe the manner in which full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records and procedures of other States.
32. To dispose of and make all rules and regulations respecting the territory and other property belonging to the United States.

Congress—Its Limitations:

The powers of Congress are limited to safeguard the rights of states or individual citizens thereof, or prevent the exercise of unwarranted authority on the part of the Congress.

The following specific things are denied to Congress:

1. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless public safety requires.
 2. No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.
 3. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration directed to be taken (this does not apply to income taxes).
 4. No tax or duty shall be raised on articles exported from one State to another.
 5. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of any one state over those of the others.
 6. No vessels bound to or from one State shall be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties to another.
 7. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury except in consequence of appropriations made by law.
 8. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States.
 9. No person holding any office of profit or trust shall, without the consent of Congress, accept any present, emolument, office or title of any kind from any King, Prince or foreign State.
 10. Duties, imports and excises must be uniform throughout the United States.
 11. Power to punish treason is limited.
 12. Amendments one to ten inclusive provide specific limitations in certain cases.
- All laws are enacted by Congress. A bill is a preliminary draft of a proposed law, originating in either House, except that all revenue bills must originate in the House of Representatives.
- After a bill has been passed by a majority vote of each House, it is sent to the President. If he approves the bill he signs it and it becomes a law. If he does not approve it, he returns it with his objections, without signature, to that branch in which it originated. This is called a veto.
- If two-thirds of the members elect of both Houses agree to the passage of the bill, it shall become a law. Should the President not return the bill within ten days, Sundays excepted, or if Congress adjourns within ten days, making the return of the bill impossible, it shall become a law.

Judiciary Department:

The Judicial power of the United States is vested in the Supreme Court of the United States, and in inferior courts established by Congress, consisting of nine Circuit Courts of Appeal, eighty or more district courts (not to be confused with State courts), a court of Claims, and a court of Customs Appeals.

The Supreme Court consists of one Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices, appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate, holding their office for life, or during good behavior.

The power of the Supreme Court extends to all cases of

1. (a) Law and equity arising under the Constitution.
 - (b) The laws of the United States.
 - (c) Treaties with foreign powers.
 2. To all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls.
 3. To all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction.
 4. To controversies to which the United States is a party.
 5. To controversies between two or more States.
 6. To controversies between a State and a citizen of another State.
 7. To controversies between citizens of different States.
 8. To controversies between citizens of any State claiming lands under grant of different states.
 9. To controversies between States or a citizen thereof and a foreign State, citizen or subject, except that no foreign citizen may sue one of the United States in the Federal Court.
- The Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction in all cases affecting
1. Ambassadors.
 2. Other public ministers.
 3. Consuls.
 4. Those in which a State shall be a party.

The Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction in all other cases mentioned, except as Congress may otherwise provide.

Supreme Court—Its Purpose:

The purpose of the Supreme Court is to interpret the laws passed by the Congress and by the several states as affecting or in relation to the Constitution of the United States. Alexander Hamilton said "the Supreme Court has neither force nor will, but only judgment."

All laws must be measured by the principles of the Constitution of the United States. The Supreme Court must guard against tyranny and unrestrained power, such as may be exercised by majorities. The Courts must protect the minority when its fundamental rights are invaded.

While the interpretation of the Supreme Court is practically final, Abraham Lincoln set forth a reservation in his first inaugural address as follows:

"* * * the candid citizen must confess that if the policies of the government, upon vital questions affecting the whole people, is to be irrevocably checked by decisions of the Supreme Court, the instant they are made, in ordinary litigation between parties in personal actions, the people will have ceased to be their rulers."

Citizenship:

The people of America belong to two classes. They are either aliens or citizens. A citizen is a person, either born in the United States, or naturalized, and is also a citizen of the State wherein he resides.

The following are citizens:

1. Those born in this country or in its possessions of native parentage.
2. Those born in this country of alien parentage.
3. Those who are naturalized.
4. Foreign-born women who have married citizens prior to September, 1922.
5. Native-born women who married aliens, but were repatriated after the death of their husbands, prior to September, 1922.
6. Foreign-born wives of citizens who continue to reside in this country after their husbands' death prior to September, 1922.
7. All persons who were citizens of the Republic of Hawaii on August 12, 1898.
8. Those born in foreign countries of American parentage.
9. Children of naturalized citizens born out of the United States, who become residents of this country before they are 21.

10. Children born in the United States of Chinese parents, who are themselves aliens, and incapable of becoming citizens.

Aliens:

The following are considered aliens:

1. Immigrants who are not naturalized.
2. American women who married foreigners, who were not citizens prior to September, 1922.
3. Naturalized citizens who expatriate themselves when the country is at war.
4. Naturalized citizens who live for two years in their native land, or five years in another land without satisfactory excuse to the United States.
5. Those born in the United States of persons engaged in the diplomatic service of foreign governments.
6. Children born of alien parents on a vessel of a foreign country while within the waters of the United States.

Naturalization:

Naturalization is a process of law whereby an alien may become a citizen of the United States. He shall first file his "first paper" or "declaration of intention," after he has attained the age of 18 years. The declarant must secure such paper in person in the proper courts, and cannot receive same through the mails or by proxy. He must answer questions in this declaration as follows:

1. Place and date of birth, height, weight.
2. Place of embarkation and debarkation.
3. Name of vessel and date of arrival.
4. Place of last residence.
5. Must renounce allegiance to the country where he holds citizenship.

One copy of the declaration is filed with the court and the other retained by the declarant, all necessary provisions being made against fraud.

A petition for naturalization is the final step, and shall be made in the office of the County Clerk or in the United States District Court, not less than two years, and not more than seven after the filing of the Declaration of Intention. It must not be less than two years after the declarant secured his first papers three years after arrival; nor less than five years after he secured his first paper upon arrival. When the declaration is more than seven years old it becomes void, and the party must make a new declaration.

All persons arriving in this country after June 29, 1906, are required to secure a Certificate of Arrival.

I join filing petition for Naturalization the applicant shall be accompanied by two witnesses, who must

1. Be citizens of the United States.

2. Have known the applicant in the United States for more than five years continuously, and in the State in which the applicant resides for at least one year immediately preceding the filing of the petition.

3. Be prepared to swear to such facts, and also that applicant is of good moral character, law-abiding and loyal to our country.

If the applicant has not resided in the State five years, he can establish the period of his residence by the personal appearance of two witnesses, and the balance of his residence within the United States by the depositions of two or more witnesses, who are citizens.

The petition is filed by the applicant with the Clerk of the Court, and he is given a certificate in return. During the ensuing 90 days the government conducts an investigation and the applicant is required to appear again before the Court with his witnesses. He is questioned and if the Court finds answers satisfactory, naturalization papers are issued.

Exemptions from Declaration:

When an applicant for citizenship comes under anyone of the following exemptions, he is not required to file a Declaration of Intention:

1. The widow and the children (under twenty-one years of age) of an alien, who declared his intention, and died before being actually naturalized.
2. Any alien who has served one enlistment of not less than four years in the United States Navy, or Marine Corps, or who has completed four years in the Revenue Cutter Service, or Naval auxiliary, and has received an honorable discharge, with recommendation for re-enlistment.
3. Any alien who has been honorably discharged from the United States Army.

4. Any person who on May 1, 1905, was an inhabitant for five years and qualified to become a citizen, and who, for five years preceding May 1, 1910, had resided in the United States constantly, and who, because of wrongful information and belief in regard to his citizenship, had in good faith actually exercised the rights or duties of a citizen.

5. The wives of those who may become citizens after September, 1922, or prior to the Gable law being enacted, and who were married before that date.

Eligibility of Citizens:

Peoples belonging to the following races or Nationalities can become citizens of the United States of America, provided they possess other necessary qualifications:

1. Free white persons.
 2. Persons of African nativity or descent.
 3. Natives of Turkey.
- Citizenship is denied the following:
1. Chinese, Japanese, Malays, Koreans and certain other Asiatic races.
 2. Anarchists and criminals.
 3. Illiterates.
 4. Polygamists.
 5. Those who cannot prove good morals for five years preceding Naturalization.
 6. Those who are not in sympathy with the principles of our Government.
 7. Those who cannot sign their names in English to their petitions.
 8. Those who are unable to speak English (unless physically handicapped).
- A foreign born person may become a citizen of the United States
1. By naturalization.
 2. By naturalization of parents before children reach the age of 21.
 3. By service in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or other capacity, when honorably discharged from same.
 4. By treaty or special act of Congress.

Civil Service:

Civil service includes all non-elective offices and positions, except those in the military, naval, and judicial departments. Civil service reform seeks to make possible guaranteeing the equality of opportunity. It is in direct opposition to the selfish dictum that "to the victor belong the spoils." Prior to its adoption, partisan favoritism dictated the selection of officers from the highest to the lowest.

The Civil service examination is a method prescribed for the selection of those to occupy positions of public trust.

The system of partisan selection resulted in many evils:

1. It demoralized the public service.
2. It made competent experts shy of public employment.

3. It discouraged diligence and zeal among employees.
4. It made good government almost impossible.

The Civil Service Act was passed in 1883, designed to select persons for administrative offices or clerical positions without regard to party affiliation. This is done by the following methods:

1. All subordinate positions in public service are classified.
2. The public is given notice of vacancies.
3. All qualified citizens are given an opportunity to compete for positions through examinations designed to test their relative capacity and fitness for the duties of the particular service.

The benefits of the Civil Service system include the following:

1. It has reduced political influences in the appointment of subordinate officials and employees.
2. It has eliminated the unfit from the civil service.
3. It has given an opportunity to place merit above party preference.
4. It has given a chance to make a clean government.
5. It has brought the government close to the people.
6. It has placed a premium upon education, training and fitness to hold office.
7. It has given the people a fair chance in politics.

The States:

A State is a political sub-division of the United States of America. A State is subdivided into smaller administrative units, called counties, and these, in turn, are divided into townships, cities, wards and second class, and incorporated towns, villages and precincts. Each subdivision has its quota of officers as may be prescribed by the Constitutions of the several States. While there are slight differences, however, all are based upon the representative form of government.

Their Powers:

The Constitution of the United States guarantees the following powers to the various States:

1. A Republican form of Government.
2. Protection against invasion.
3. Protection against domestic violence.
4. The right to initiate amendments to the Constitution.

5. Full faith and credit in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state.

6. The appointment of officers of state militia and the authority to train them as prescribed by Congress.

7. That the State legislature be consulted and its consent secured by Congress in the purchase of places for the building of forts, etc.

8. The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

Certain rights, powers and prerogatives are reserved to each state, including the following:

1. The right to establish and maintain organized republican government for the state, and to create and provide government for their various subdivisions, as counties, townships, cities, etc.—about eighty kinds.

2. The right to regulate suffrage, provided no citizen is denied the vote on account of race, color; previous state of servitude, or sex.

3. The right to levy and collect taxes, except upon interstate and foreign commerce and upon instrumentalities of the federal government.

4. The right of police power, including the whole field of legislation, to preserve the peace within the state.

5. The right to protect public health and morals.

6. The right to promote the common welfare without depriving anyone of life, liberty, or property without due process of the law, nor denying the equal protection of the law.

7. The right to deal with the subjects of religion, and education.

8. The right to create and regulate corporations and trusts.

9. The right to deal with the whole subject of private law.

10. The right to regulate institutions of private property.

Limitations on the States:

The Constitution of the United States prohibits States from doing certain things in order that the progress of the Nation may not be hampered in its international relationship, and that the mutual relations of the States may be strengthened.

Specific things denied the states include the following:

1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation.

2. No state shall grant letters of marque and reprisal.

3. No state shall coin money.

4. It shall not emit bills of credit.

5. It shall not make anything but gold and silver coin legal tender in payment of debts.

6. It shall not pass any bill of attainder.

7. It shall not pass *ex post facto* law.

8. It shall not pass State laws impairing the obligation of contracts.

9. No State shall levy any imposts or duties on imports or exports.

10. No state shall lay any duty on tonnage.

11. No state shall keep troops or ships of war in time of peace.

12. It shall not enter into any agreement or compact with another state.

13. It shall not enter into any agreement or compact with a foreign power.

14. It shall not engage in war.

A State Constitution has inherent natural powers, while the National Constitution has powers delegated by the States. The Congress of the United States may do only such things as are specifically prescribed by the National Constitution, whereas the Legislatures or General Assemblies of the States may do such things as are not prohibited by the State or National Constitution. No state may adopt a Constitution or amendment thereto in conflict with the Constitution of the United States.

Their Organization:

A State has executive, legislative and judicial departments. The head of the State is the Governor, who executes the laws through a system of appointive and elective officers. The laws are enacted by Legislatures or General Assemblies. The Legislature consists of a Senate and House of Representatives elected by the people. The laws are interpreted by a Supreme Court, which has appellate jurisdiction. There are also inferior courts such as Courts of Appeal, Courts of Common Pleas and Justice of the Peace Courts, the duties of which are prescribed by the Legislatures of the several States. County governments, as a rule, include county judges, sheriffs, treasurers, clerks, and other officers. In many States there are County Superintendents of Schools. Cities are governed by Mayors, with city councils, chiefs of police, and other elective or appointive officers.

Popular Government:

The main purpose of all government is to provide for the welfare of the governed, to safeguard their rights and allow freedom of speech and action within the law.

Prior to the formation of the United States the Colonies were governed by a monarch in England, who claimed to receive his power direct from God Himself through the application of the doctrine of the "Divine right of kings." The Monarch inherited his power and the people possessed no voice in his selection. His authority was hereditary regardless of capacity, character or conduct.

This was changed by the adoption of the Republican form of Government, which grants to the people the right to select their own officers and express their will through them.

The dominant note of the Constitution has been expressed as follows:

"No man in this country is so high that he is above the law. All officers of the government from the highest to the lowest, are the creatures of that law and are bound to obey it," as the agents of the people.

Oppressive legislation by Parliament, and a denial of the right of the Colonies to be represented in the enactment of laws for their government, brought about the War of the Revolution, which shifted the authority from the Monarch to the people and resulted in the separation of the 13 colonies from the mother country and their coalition into the United States of America.

Individual Guarantees:

The individual rights of men are based upon the conviction that each man has certain God-given rights and privileges that cannot be surrendered to others, to be exercised unhampered. Representative government can be made secure and lasting only by individual progress and the development of community consciousness in proper observance of the rights of others, and by co-operative effort. Inherent individual rights include

1. Freedom to worship God according to the dictates of one's own conscience.
2. Freedom of speech and the press.
3. The rights of peaceable assembly.
4. The right of petitioning the government for redress of grievances.
5. The right to express individual will by the ballot.
6. Government protection against the quartering of soldiers in one's house in time of peace.

7. The right of security in one's person, house, papers and effects against unreasonable search and seizure.

8. That no person may be held to answer for a capital or other infamous crime except on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except when one is serving in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, in time of war, or public danger.

9. No person can be twice put in jeopardy of life for the same offense.

10. No one in a criminal case can be compelled to be a witness against himself.

11. No one can be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law.

12. No private property can be taken for public use without just compensation.

13. In all criminal cases the accused shall be entitled to a speedy and fair trial by an impartial jury.

14. All persons are considered innocent until proven guilty.

15. No excessive bail shall be required, no excessive fines shall be imposed and cruel and unusual punishment shall not be inflicted.

16. All citizens are guaranteed equal protection under the law.

17. No citizens can be denied the right to vote on account of race, color, sex, or previous condition of servitude.

18. All citizens are protected against the exercise of unwarranted authority through writ of habeas corpus.

17. No law can be passed to deny the civil rights of a person condemned to death.

The Franchise:

One of the specific guarantees of a Democracy is the right of its citizens to express their will or choice in the election of officers or in the adoption or rejection of laws affecting their interests. This is called the right of franchise, and is fundamental.

No State can deny anyone the right to vote on account of race, color, sex or previous condition of servitude.

Each State has its own statutes or laws prescribing qualifications for voters. All of them prescribe that the voter shall be a citizen of the United States, and some of them that he shall register, shall be able to read, write and speak English, shall have paid a poll tax, etc. Each State has some specific point upon which it refuses persons the right to vote and among these are the following:

1. Insane persons.
2. Idiots.
3. Convicts.
4. Felons.
5. Paupers.
6. Those under guardians.
7. Those having been convicted of treason.
8. United States Sailors, Soldiers, and Marines.
9. Polygamists.
10. Bigamists.
11. Non-payment of tax.
12. Indians not taxed.
13. Indians uncivilized.
14. Indians holding tribal relations.
15. Vole bribers and the bribed.
16. War time deserters.
17. Dishonorably discharged soldiers.
18. Violators of suffrage.
19. Those unable to read the State Constitutions, etc.
20. Residents of the District of Columbia.

The Ballot:

The choice or judgment of a person or electorate is formally expressed by ballot, acclamation or raising of hand. A ballot is a paper upon which are printed the names of candidates for office, or measures upon which the voter indicates his choice. The voting is done in polling or voting places in election districts called precincts, in charge of judges and clerks, appointed by a Board of Election Commissioners, or by the County Court, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the various States. Voting shall be done in private, and the vote shall be counted and certified by the judges and clerks.

Kinds of Election:

A primary is a preliminary election to determine, from among various candidates, who shall be the party's choice in the general election. This is strictly a partisan provision.

In the general election the ballot contains the names of the candidates or nominees of the various political parties, and frequently questions upon which the voter is expected to register his will.

Having designated his choice by placing a cross (X) after the name of the candidate for whom he

wishes to vote, or scratching the names of those for whom he does not wish to vote, his ballot is given to the judges, his name is registered and the ballot deposited in a box. After the election is over the boxes are opened and the ballots counted, those receiving the largest number of votes being declared elected. If there are more than two candidates for an office, it frequently happens that no one receives a majority; the one receiving a plurality, however, or the largest number of votes for that particular office, is declared elected.

Conventions are delegated meetings of some political party, or mass meetings of citizens, who register their will by the voice. The mass meeting is the original form of democratic government, where every citizen has a direct voice in the election of officers or the enactment of laws. It becomes impracticable, however, in large districts or States, where it is not possible for all citizens to gather at one place and time.

Political Parties:

A political party is a group of citizens who subscribe to the same views on certain fundamental principles of government. A party is a medium through which a citizen may register his vote.

A party

1. Expresses the views and formulates the principles of those of similar mind.
2. It pledges to the people the faithful observance of these principles.
3. It maintains a complete organization.
4. It conducts campaigns and raises funds.
5. In many cases it does and in all cases should make public the sources of such funds.

There are in America two major parties, the Republican and the Democratic. Each of these parties has from time to time been in power through the election of President and Vice-President. The parties also control the administrations of the several States, some being almost invariably Republican and some Democratic, while others alternate from time to time.

In addition to these there are and have been minority parties, such as the Prohibition, the Socialist, the Labor, the Free Soil, the Know Nothing, etc. The existence of political parties in the United States is a wise provision, since they provide a system of checks and balances which prevents any one party from becoming tyrannical, or exercising oppressive power.

The Constitution is based upon the principle of the adoption of provisions that will prevent despotism and the centralization of power in any one branch of government, or in any particular faction of the citizenship.

These checks and balances operate practically as follows:

1. The executive can veto an action of Congress. The Congress can override the veto by a two-thirds votes of each House.
2. The judiciary is required to recognize individual rights, and individual rights are dependent upon the judiciary for their interpretation.
3. The judiciary passes upon the legality of the acts of the executive and the legislative body, and the executive and legislative departments have the appointive power and the power to remove for lack of good behavior.
4. Individual rights must be recognized by the executive and the legislative body, and are dependent upon the executive and the legislative body for enforcement.

American Ideals:

The qualities, characteristics and attributes of Democracy, include

1. Equality of opportunity.
2. Mutual obligations.
3. Mutual responsibility.
4. Fraternity.

These involve certain ideals which are recognized as fundamental in the government of the United States, including

1. Liberty.
2. Democracy.
3. Justice.

Liberty does not mean freedom or a right to do anything without regard to the rights of others; it does not mean license to do that which is unlawful. It means freedom within the law, and that certain recognized moral and ethical standards and legal restraints are to be observed.

These include the principle of tolerance which means the allowing of individual and collective opinion without malice or hatred; a recognition of wrong-doing and an intelligent effort to correct such wrong through the process of law and order; of freedom from blind and unreasonable attachment to any particular creed, party or opinion; the belief that others have as much right to their opinion as we have to ours, provided they do not interfere illegally with our rights.

Liberty presupposes obedience to law by observing the letter as well as the spirit of the law, the intention as well as the meaning.

Equality means that the law does not deny privileges to anyone allowed to another; that no one is forbidden any honest pursuit followed by

another; freedom to progress along lines of individual talent. There are in America many avenues of progress open to all alike for the development of talent including the following:

1. Public day schools.
2. Public night schools.
3. State colleges and universities.
4. College and university correspondence courses.
6. Public libraries.
7. Government and state publications.
8. Civil service examinations, open to citizens only.

Citizenship—Its Obligation:

Citizens of the United States have certain mutual obligations originating with man's conception of the higher meaning of life, upon which the progress of civilizations depends, making practical our observance of the ideals of liberty, democracy and justice. These are

1. Ethical obligations, implying the practical application of the Golden Rule.
2. Moral responsibility in the behavior of man towards himself and his personal interests, as they are reflected in the life of his neighbors.
3. Legal obligations involving respect and obedience to law.

Specific obligations of the American citizen, include the obligation

1. To vote.
2. To pay taxes.
3. To obey the laws.
4. To know the platforms of candidates.
5. To know records of candidates.
6. To be interested in politics.
7. To keep politics clean.
8. To be interested in civil affairs.
9. To support the public schools.
10. To encourage education.
11. To consider work noble.
12. To respect the feelings of others.
13. To know the ideals of our country.
14. To encourage individual initiative.
15. To endeavor to make opportunities for progress easier.
16. To consider interdependence of interests as a necessity to further our idea of civilization.

17. To emphasize spiritual, as well as intellectual development essential in order to grasp fundamentals of American government.

18. To practice justice according to the "Golden Rule."

19. To watch legislation and see that laws enacted are within the intent of our political principles.

20. To help the decrease of almsgiving.

21. To watch the words of those who represent the public in the Government.

22. To be informed about the main foreign and domestic problems of our country.

23. To refrain from criticising the Government unduly or unjustly, as that would have a tendency to create disrespect for law and order.

24. To help make all administrations a success in spite of political differences.

25. To refrain from holding any Government position unless fitted for it.

26. To refrain from interfering with the rights of others.

27. To serve on juries.

Mutual Responsibilities:

American citizenship presupposes certain mutual responsibilities, since the Government is co-operative in its organization, and without which civilization would be impossible. Among these responsibilities are the following:

1. For the success of the Government.

2. For cleanliness in politics.

3. For civic duty

4. For social purity.

5. For the success of the public schools.

6. For inspiring others to worthy acts.

7. For the right use of opportunity.

8. For living up to the ideals and standards of America.

9. For the election of the right man to the right office.

10. For the enforcement of the law.

11. For according help and encouragement to the needy.

12. For being neighborly with others.

13. For being square in every sense of the word.

Justice:

Justice is conformity to the principle of righteousness and rectitude in all human relations; adherence to truth, the rendering to every man his just dues, and the proper evaluation of one's conduct or motives. In its relation to Government, justice is giving every one as great an advantage or opportunity as may be given another. The qualities of justice are equity, impartiality, fairness and wise judgment. The fair and just treatment of our neighbors may be well expressed in the following:

1. Deal with others in the same worthy manner you want them to deal with you.

2. Be kind to others if you want them to be kind to you.

3. Be gentle with others if you want them to be gentle with you.

4. Be friendly with others if you want them to be friendly with you.

5. Be generous with others if you want them to be generous with you.

6. Be fair to others if you want them to be fair with you.

7. Receive them with hospitality, if you want them to receive you in the same way.

8. Be honest with others if you want them to be honest with you.

9. Think of them in the same wholesome terms as you want them to think of you.

10. Do all these things, NOT for the sake of receiving the same treatment from them; but for the sake of fulfilling your part in justifying our claim to civilization based upon the spirit of liberty, democracy and justice.

Benefits of American Citizenship:

Among the outstanding benefits that have come to humanity through the United States of America, as reflected in its citizenship are the following:

1. Religious freedom. (There are over 227,487 religious organizations representing 190 denominations in this country).

2. Civil Liberty. (There are 125,000,000 of people from all over the world living peacefully in the United States).

3. Freedom of Speech. (There are fifty-four languages used by the people of this country). People have a right to voice their opinion, provided they do not incite insurrection against the Government in time of war.

4. Freedom of the press. (There are newspapers published, other than English, in this country, in thirty-seven different languages and their number exceeds 1,200).

5. Popular education. (There are the following education institutions in this country: (this does not include private ones) 277,721 public schools; 13,051 public high schools; 251 normal schools, and 672 colleges; also 4,428 public libraries.

6. Security of individual rights guaranteed by the Constitution.

7. Universal suffrage; both men and women are allowed to vote.

8. A standard form of government; a government based upon popular consent. Its duties, privileges and limits specified in its Constitution, and its form could be employed to govern the people of any country.

9. People from all over the world are living harmoniously under one Flag, and are being governed by a uniform law.

10. People are free to think for themselves and to choose for themselves within the limits of the law.

11. A written governmental document that may be amended to meet new conditions and new situations.

12. An astounding industrial, commercial and agricultural progress.

13. A greater stimulation for the inventions.

14. The administration of justice in accord with fixed principles, and established evidences, and with strict regard to consequences.

15. Courts of equity to administer justice according to the spirit of the law.

16. The people the fountain and source of all authority.

17. The proof that a free people, unhampered by kings, nobility, or aristocracy can govern themselves with justice and equity.

18. The dignity of labor. All honest work is dignified.

19. Abolition of class distinction, legally.

20. The proof that various races and nationalities can be governed by one fundamental law, which is a positive step toward realizing the brotherhood of men.

Supremacy of the Law:

Abraham Lincoln said that the United States of America is a Government "of the people, for the people and by the people."

Rufus Choate said of the Law:

"We rightly have great respect for the decision of the majority, but the law is something vastly greater and more sacred than the verdict of any majority. It is a thing which has stood the test of long experience—a body of digested rules and processes bequeathed to us by all ages of the past. The inspired wisdom of the primeval East, the robust genius of Athens and Rome, the keener modern sense of righteousness are in it. The law comes down to us, one mighty and continuous stream of wisdom and experience, accumulated, ancestral, widening and deepening and washing itself clearer as it runs—as the agent of civilization, and builder of a thousand cities. To have lived through ages of unceasing trials with the passions, interests, and affairs of men—to have lived through drums and trappings of conquest, through revolution and reform and all changing cycles of opinion; to have attained the progress of the race and gathered unto itself the approbation of civilized humanity, is to have proved that it carries in it some spark of immortal life."

President Lincoln said:

"It is suggested to me that the voice of the people in any generation may or may not be inspired but that the voice of the best men of all ages, expressing their sense of justice and right in the law, is, and must be, the voice of GOD. The spirit and the body of its decrees are as indestructible as the throne of HEAVEN. You can overthrow them, but until their power is re-established—as surely it will be—you will live in savagery."

International Relationship:

While maintaining a sovereignty as an independent Nation, the United States of America cannot evade certain responsibilities and obligations as a world power, in its relation to the other Nations of the world.

We were warned, however, in the farewell address of the first President, George Washington, in 1796, against "entangling alliances" with other Nations, and "the insidious wiles of foreign influence."

This means that the United States of America should not be called upon to participate in wars for the settlement of questions in which we have no concern, either direct or indirect. It means that insofar as our good offices may be exercised in preserving the peace of the world without resort to the sword, it is our duty as a Christian Nation to exert that influence.

The United States reserves the right to recognize the stability and independence of other Na-

tions, or to withhold such recognition if it is deemed that such nations have not a well-established government.

When other nations are recognized, friendly relations are maintained with them by an exchange of agents known in their several degrees as Ambassadors, Envoy Extraordinary, Ministers, and Consuls. These governmental agencies are the intermediaries between Nations, whose mission it is to compose differences, settle disputes between their nationals, promote international peace and comity, encourage commerce, and provide for the exercise of humanitarian principles that will insure the peace and prosperity of the world.

One of the means whereby the various Nations arrive at an amicable adjustment of their differences is the adoption of Treaties, or Pacts, agreeing upon questions of boundary, commerce, freedom of the seas, armament, or exploitation of natural resources. Such treaties are prepared by delegates, or envoys, and then submitted to the home governments for ratification or rejection.

There is a more or less well-defined and generally recognized system of International law, founded upon the precepts of truth and justice, to which all Christian nations subscribe.

The acceptance of this body of law does not infer that the United States shall become embroiled in the petty jealousies or warfares of remote Nationalities. One of the best known and most generally accepted tenets of International relationship is that which was first announced by a President and which is known as the Monroe Doctrine. This means in effect that the United States will look with disfavor upon any attempt of the old world governments to obtain an administrative foothold upon the soil of the American Continents other than such as is already recognized.

With a prophetic understanding of conditions as they exist today, President Washington in his farewell address, declared that:

"If we remain one people under an efficient government, the period is not far off when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon, to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation; when we may choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel."

"Official Pronouncement of the Catholic Church on the Training of Youth."

(An encyclical issued by Pope Pius XI in January, 1930).

No perfect or even adequate education can exist which is not *Christian* education.

In order not to err in this work of supreme importance and conduct in the best possible way with the help of *Divine grace*, it is necessary to have a clear and exact idea of *Christian* education in its essential parts. It is necessary to know to whom belongs the mission of educating, which are the necessary concomitant conditions and what the aim and proper form of *Christian* education according to the order established by God.

Belongs Pre-eminently to Church.

In the first place, EDUCATION BELONGS PRE-EMINENTLY TO THE CHURCH for two supernatural reasons which God himself conferred conclusively on her and which, therefore, are ABSOLUTELY SUPERIOR to other reasons of a natural order.

It follows as a natural consequence that the CHURCH IS INDEPENDENT OF EARTHLY SOVEREIGNTY both in origin and the exercise of its educational mission, not only with respect to its specific aim, but also with respect to the means necessary to achieve it. *The Church, therefore, has the independent right to judge whether any other system or method of education is helpful or harmful to Christian education.*

All Catholic Teaching Infallible.

At the same time as a mandate to teach, CHRIST CONFERRED INFALLIBILITY IN EDUCATIVE WORK ON HIS CHURCH.

Scope of Church's Educative Mission.

As for the scope of the Church's educative mission, IT EXTENDS OVER ALL PEOPLES WITHOUT ANY LIMITATION, according to Christ's Command: "Teach ye all nations." *Now is there a civil power which can oppose or prevent it.*

Mission Extends to Non-Faithful.

And the Church has been able to do so much because her educating mission extends also to the non-faithful, since all men are called to enter the kingdom of God and gain eternal life.

Educative Mission of Families.

Families, therefore, have directly from God the mission and therefore the right to educate their children, which is an inalienable right because intimately bound up with family duties. WHICH

ARE PRIOR TO ANY CLAIMS BY CIVIL SOCIETY OR BY THE STATE AND THEREFORE INVOLVABLE BY ANY PARTLY AUTHORITY.

From this it does not follow that the educative rights of parents are absolute or despotic, because they are inseparably subordinated to the ultimate ends of life and natural divine law.

Function of Civil Authority.

As a consequence it is the duty of the State to respect THE SUPERNATURAL RIGHTS OF THE CHURCH over Christian education.

In general, it is the right and duty of the State to protect, according to the rules of sound reasoning and of Church morale, the religious education of youth, removing those public causes contrary thereto.

However, it is clear that in all these means for promoting public or private education and instruction the State must respect the native rights of the Church and families over Christian education.

Exaggerated Nationalism Assailed.

This civic education, which is so ample as to absorb almost the whole action of the State for the common good, must on the one hand be attuned to rules of rectitude and on the other must not contradict the doctrine of the Church, which is the divine-ly constituted mistress of such rules.

Must Observe Precautions.

Similarly erroneous and perverted for Christian education is the so-called method of co-education, also founded for many on naturalism which denies original sin besides, for all upholders of this method, on a deplorable confusion of ideas which confound legitimate living together of human beings with promiscuity and equality which reduces every one to the same level. The Creator ordered perfect living together of the two sexes only in unity of matrimony. Besides, there is in nature itself, which makes the two sexes different in their organisms, their inclinations and their attitudes, no argument which can or may legitimate promiscuity, or less still, absolute equality in the education of the two sexes.

Schools Must Supplement.

From this follows that the so-called neutral or lay schools from which religion is excluded are contrary to the fundamental principles of education. Besides, such schools are not practically possible, since in actual fact they soon become anti-religious. There is no need to repeat what our predecessors have said on this subject, notably Pius IX and Leo XIII, in whose times particularly lay instruction in schools began. WE REPEAT AND CONFIRM THEIR DECLARATIONS, together

with the proscriptions of the sacred canons by which attendance at non-Catholic, neutral or mixed schools or of schools, that is to say, indifferently open to Catholics and non-Catholics without distinction, is forbidden to Catholic children and can only be tolerated at the discretion of Bishops in special circumstances of place and time and under special precautions.

Mixed Education Inadmissible.

For a school to be acceptable it is necessary that the whole teaching and organization of the school, namely the teachers, the curriculum and the books, be governed by the Christian spirit under the mutual direction and vigilance of the Church.

(This encyclical was pronounced and published in January, 1930, by Pope Pius XI, King of the Vatican State).

Endorsed by Papal Decree:

Among the pronouncements of his predecessors, all of which are reiterated and endorsed by Pope Pius XI, are the following:

Pope Pius IX, Enc. 47, 1864—The Church has the right to interfere in the discipline of the public schools. Public schools open to all children for the education of the young, should be under control of the Church, and should not be subject to the civil power nor made to conform to the opinions of the age. The public school must not be separated from the faith and power of the Church.

Pope Pius IX—The Church has the right to deprive the civil authority of the entire government of public schools.

Pope Pius IX, 1864—Education outside of the Catholic Church is a damnable heresy.

Pope Gregory XVI—The unrestrained freedom of thinking and of openly making known one's thoughts is not inherent in the rights of citizens and is by no means to be reckoned worthy of favor and support.

New Canon Law, Canon 1374—Catholic children shall not attend non-Catholic, indifferent, schools that are mixed, that is to say, schools open to Catholics and non-Catholics alike.

We have in the past endeavored to point out to Protestant people the attitude of the Roman Catholic Church toward the public schools. We have also called attention in various ways to the claims of the Roman Catholic Church as to its rights in public education. Some have believed, what has been said and written on this subject, others have half believed, while still others refuse to believe what we have said, and some have gone so far as to question the authenticity of the Roman Catholic claims and doctrines quoted by us.

By only a casual reading of the above "encyclical," it will be easily seen that we have not said

half enough and that all we have said and more is now admitted and proclaimed by Pope Pius XI.

If the Pope can be believed as to what the position of the Church is on these subjects, we are forced to take one of two positions—that is, that he is correct in his pronouncements, or that we are wrong about our theory of education. TAKE A STAND TODAY. WHAT SIDE ARE YOU ON?

Keeping the Race Streams Pure:

When the Declaration of Independence declared for the equality of man, this was done with certain reservations which are obvious to all right thinking people.

Abraham Lincoln, the great Emancipator, in his fourth speech in the joint campaign with Douglas, September 18, 1858, at Charleston, said:

"I am not, nor ever have been in favor of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of the white and black races; I am not nor ever have been in favor of making voters or jurors of negroes, nor of qualifying them to hold office, not to intermarry with white people; and I will say in addition to this that there is a physical difference between the white and black races which I believe will forever forbid the two races living together on terms of social and political equality. And inasmuch as they cannot so live, while they do remain together there must be the position of superior and inferior, and I as much as any other man am in favor of having the superior position assigned to the white race. I say upon this occasion I do not perceive that because the white man is to have the superior position the negro should be denied everything. I do not understand that because I do not want a negro woman for a slave I must necessarily want her for a wife. My understanding is that I can just let her alone. I am now in my fiftieth year, and I certainly never have had a black woman for either a slave or a wife. So it seems to me quite possible for us to get along without making either slaves or wives of negroes. I will add to this that I have never seen to my knowledge a man, woman or child who was in favor of producing a perfect equality, social and political, between negroes and white men."

This is the position taken by one who declared human slavery to be abhorrent to the laws of God and man, and who by proclamation enforced by arms, freed a great army of slaves. And yet there are those in America who are contending for the wiping out of all barriers between the races. This may be denied by some, but attention is called to the pronouncements of the Communist party in the United States in 1929 when it declared that it considered it a "historic duty to unite all workers regardless of their color against the common enemy, against the master class," and "the Negro race must

understand that capitalism means race oppression and Communism means social and racial equality." Among the demands made by the party are the following:

1. Abolition of the whole system of race discrimination. Full racial, political, and social equality for the Negro race.
2. Abolition of all laws which result in segregation of Negroes. Abolition of all Jim Crow laws. The law shall forbid all discrimination against Negroes in selling or renting houses.
3. Abolition of all laws which disfranchise the Negroes.
4. Abolition of laws forbidding intermarriage of persons of different races.
5. Abolition of all laws and public administration measures which prohibit, or in practice, prevent Negro children or youth from attending general public schools or universities.
6. Full and equal admittance of Negroes to all railway station waiting rooms, restaurants, hotels, and theatres.
7. Federal law against lynching and the protection of the Negro masses in their right of self-defense.
8. Abolition of discriminatory practices in courts against Negroes. No discrimination in jury service.
9. Abolition of the convict lease system and of the chain gang.
10. Abolition of all Jim Crow distinctions in the army, navy, and civil service.
11. Immediate removal of all restrictions in trade unions against the membership of Negro workers.
12. Equal opportunity for employment, wages, and working conditions for Negro and white workers. Equal pay for equal work for Negro and white workers.

These resolutions and demands are a direct result of the program set forth by Marx and Engels in the Communist Manifesto, the November issue of the Communist Party of the United States, and the American Communist Party, which are only being delayed for the sake of the Negro race.

Department of Education:

There are in the United States approximately 30,000,000 pupils and nearly 1,000,000 teachers in the public schools. In their interest there is pending in the Congress a Bill by Senator Robsion of Kentucky creating the Department of Education, which has the support of all patriotic organizations.

Section 1 of the bill declares its purpose to be to aid and encourage public schools and promote the public educational facilities of the Nation, so that all the people of the several States and Territories, without regard to race, creed, or color, shall have larger educational opportunities, and thereby abolish illiteracy, make more general the diffusion of knowledge, and provide for the general welfare. There shall be a Secretary of Education in the President's Cabinet, equal in power and authority with other members of the Cabinet.

Section 1 expressly provides that this act shall not impair or infringe upon the laws, the rights, duties, authority, or responsibilities of the several States, Territories, and the citizens thereof with respect not only to the public educational agencies and institutions but likewise as to the private educational institutions and agencies in the several States and Territories.

Section 2 provide for an appropriation of \$1,500,000 or so much thereof as many be necessary. It provides likewise for an Assistant Secretary, solicitor, chief clerk, disbursing clerk, and such other scientific, technical, and clerical assistants as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act and as may be provided for by Congress.

It authorizes the secretary of education to make investigations, showing the condition and progress of education in the several States and to make this information available to teachers, school officials, and all others interested in education, in order to aid and encourage the people of the several States and Territories to establish more efficient schools and school systems, to devise better methods of organization, administration, and financing of education, to develop better types of school buildings and provide for their use, to improve methods of teaching and develop more adequate curricula and courses of study. These investigations and studies shall be undertaken in rural, elementary, secondary, higher, professional, physical, including health, and recreational education; and likewise for the mentally and physically handicapped, the training of teachers, immigrant and adult education, and such other fields as in the judgment of the Secretary may require study and investigation to promote the welfare of education throughout the United States and its possessions.

The bill authorizes the creation of a national council on education consisting of the head of the Department of Education of each State, to advise with the Secretary of Education on subjects relating to the promotion and development of education in the United States.